

# WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

## When the Stock of Pickles Runs Low in the Pantry

MANY housewives at this season of the year find that their stocks of pickles prepared last fall are running low, and think regretfully when "cold meat night" comes around of how they would relish some of those spicy commodities which formerly graced their pantry shelves.

Very good and appetizing pickles may be made, however, even at this season of the year. In fact, some of them are such close rivals to the usual varieties prepared in the autumn that the housewife will welcome them for their own merits alone.

The recipes following can all be very highly recommended, the first being a Southern delicacy that comes from a New Orleans housekeeper:

### Sweet Pickle Relish.

The ingredients required are one dozen salt pickles, to be purchased at almost any grocery shop; one pound of light brown sugar, a spice bag containing eight whole cloves, one tablespoonful of whole allspice and two sticks of cinnamon broken into small pieces, about one pint of cider vinegar and a quarter of a pound of seeded raisins. Cut the pickles in slices one inch thick. Place the pickles, raisins and sugar in a stone crock and let them remain over night. In the morning drain off a little of the watery liquid (not the sugar) turn into a preserving kettle, cover with the vinegar and add the spice bag. Boil for fifteen minutes; then remove the pickles and cook down the syrup with the raisins until it is as thick as honey. Return the pickles to the syrup, let it all boil up once more and seal in self-sealing jars, as one does with preserves. This pickle will keep for a long time.

### Apple-Ginger Conserve.

Take tart, juicy apples for this relish. Peel and cut the apples into eighths. Place them in a large graniteware kettle, arranging them in layers, and sprinkle brown sugar generously between each layer. Then add to each quart of the peeled and cut fruit the grated yellow rind of one lemon, a small cupful of chopped preserved ginger and sufficient vinegar to barely cover the fruit. Allow the apples to stand over a moderate fire and bring very slowly to the boiling point. Simmer until the fruit is tender, but not broken; then skim out the apples and boil down the syrup until quite thick. Seal all boiling hot in airtight jars.

### Spiced Peaches.

Wash the dried or evaporated peaches and soak them over night with cold water to cover. Then drain and to the pounds of the fruit use two pounds of sugar, one-quarter of an ounce of cinnamon, the same quantity of ground cloves and mace and one quart of vinegar. Put the vinegar in a graniteware kettle with the sugar and the spices in a small cheesecloth bag. Simmer this

syrup for fifteen minutes; then put in the peaches to cook until tender. Watch the fruit carefully, stirring occasionally, for the fruit will scorch easily. If gas is used for cooking, a small asbestos pad over the burner is recommended. Seal in airtight jars.

### Cabbage Pickle.

Take sufficient cabbage to fill a two-gallon jar. Small, compact heads are best for pickles. The cabbages should be quartered and tied up to prevent the leaves from falling apart and cooked well in salt water until tender. Drain, and when cold press out all the brine. Cover them completely with cider vinegar and allow them to stand for several days or even a week. When ready to make the pickle, take one gallon of vinegar, in which boil two ounces of tumeric, two ounces of cinnamon, a few pieces of sliced ginger root, one-quarter of a pound of white mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, two pounds of brown sugar and half a cupful of made mustard. Squeeze the cabbage carefully out of the first vinegar and remove the twang. Pour over them the boiling hot spiced and sweetened vinegar and it will be fit to use in two weeks. The secret of making good cabbage pickle is to cook the vegetable sufficiently.

### Cauliflower Pickle.

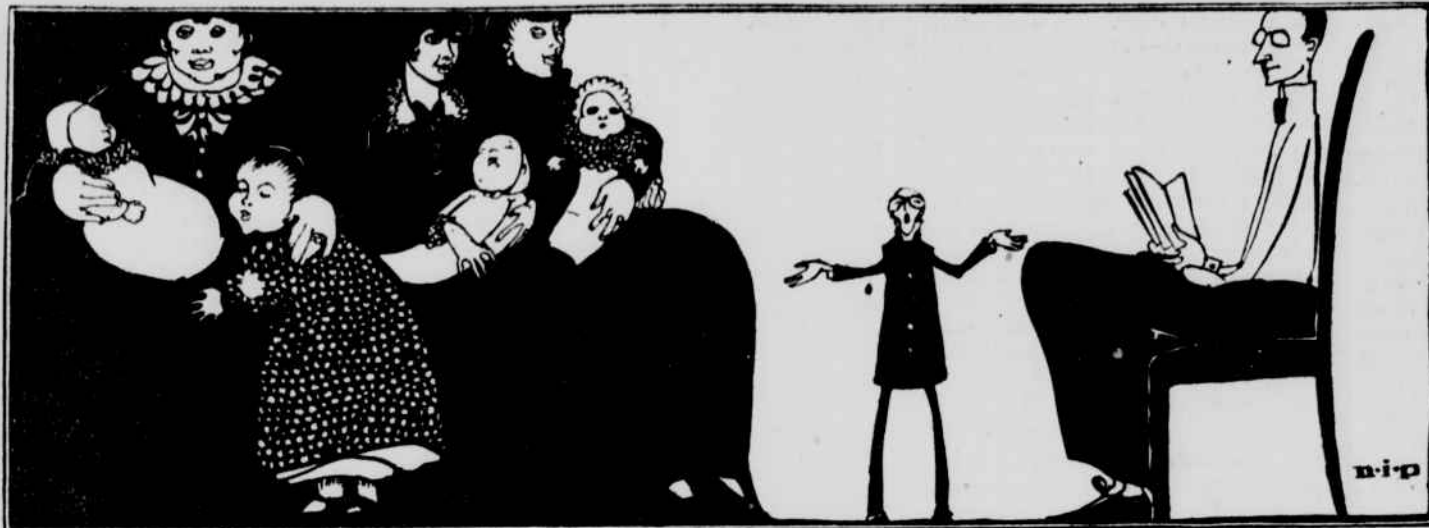
Take a firm white cauliflower and soak it head down in a strong solution of salt and water for one hour; then take off the leaves and break up into small flowerettes. Pour boiling water over these, let them stand for eight minutes, drain and sprinkle liberally with salt. Spread the flowerettes out on a sieve to dry. When thoroughly dry fill into pickle jars and pour over them hot vinegar that has been boiled with two ounces of peppercorns, one ounce of ginger root, half an ounce of mace and a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper. Allow the pickle to stand for twenty-four hours in the hot vinegar, then drain it off, reheat to the boiling point and pour again over the cauliflower. Cover the jars closely, filling them to overflowing, and seal while hot. Put away for ten days before using.

### Summer Spinach

From Australia comes a plant that is called New Zealand or summer spinach. This is a trailing annual several feet long, with spinachlike leaves, which are almost identical in flavor with the true spinach. It was first introduced to English gardens after being brought back from Australia by Cook on his famous voyage.

It proved to be invaluable in summer, when the true spinach refuses to come forth, as it is almost drought resistant. It can stand an enormous amount of heat, and is of the simplest culture. When planting the seed, it should first be soaked in hot water for about twelve hours.

## Nine Women Enlist to Slay, Once for All, the Dragon Called "The College Woman's Unfitness for Marriage."



Being Married and College Women, They Take Turns in Proving, Among Other Things, That Women So Trained Are the Most Efficient Wives, Marry More Wisely and Are Divorced Less Often Than Their Sisters.

By DORIS E. FLEISCHMAN.

"College girls are not greatly sought as mates to share the work of getting a living and founding a family, because they are not prepared psychologically and technically for the jobs of cooking, sanitation, nursing and child rearing."

Again this extremely unflattering estimate of woman's ability to satisfy her husband and herself at the same time. And now it is uttered by Robert J. Sprague, professor of economics and sociology of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Therefore, desiring to definitely decide a controversy begun when a woman's college was first broached, I burst in upon a meeting of college graduates, and asked questions concerning education in its relation to wifehood, motherhood, suffrage and various other interests. And I learned very satisfactorily and conclusively that college women make the most intelligent, loving and lovable wives, both for the college man and those outside the pale; college women are the best housekeepers, they are the most efficient mothers, they marry in no less proportion and far more wisely than their sisters, and they are less frequently divorced.

The meeting where I gathered these data was at the home of Mrs. Charles Tiffany, the chairman of the Intercollegiate Woman's Suffrage Association, Bryn Mawr, Barred, Smith and various of the other colleges were represented, and all upheld their cause in a convincing manner. Seven of the eight women present were married, and even was the aggregate number of their children.

"Statistics, you know, can prove anything you want them to," said Mrs. Tiffany, in answer to Mr. Sprague's accusation that in four of the colleges more than 50 per cent of the graduates were unmarried. "You see, in taking statistics of a thing of that sort, he should have omitted the last five, preferably the last ten years, for many of the women that he lists as unmarried become married later on."

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Walter L. Hervey, "in working over the statistics for men's colleges they found that fewer college men were married than single men of the same age. But no one would think of offering that as an argument against the education of men. They simply marry later, because they earn their money later."

Mrs. Edgerton Parsons bethought herself of the last meeting of her class, Smith, '97, in which it was ascertained that 84 per cent of the women were married. This was a triumphant climax to the subject, until Mrs. Hervey remembered some statistics from Barnard College, further proving the point. So every one laughingly agreed that that question was disposed of, and that the college woman's penchant for matrimony is satisfactorily strong.

### The Few Children Argument.

"But," I asked, "does the college woman not have fewer children than does the average woman who has not gone to college?"

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Frances E. Brewer. "My grandmother was a college woman, and she had eleven children."

"And one woman from my college has ten, and another eleven, and another has nine," added Mrs. Frances Shinn.

"Anyway, we women believe in quality, not quantity," said Mrs. Edgerton Parsons. Mrs. Parsons is a twilight sleep mother, so the other women informed me, and she is very proud of her second baby. "I was able to go out after four days," "And you look perfectly healthy now," chorused the women, and the truth of their statement was obvious.

"We do not believe in having a number of children whom we can't properly take care of," continued Mrs. Parsons. "It is much more efficient to have few, and give them the best possible, in the way of attention, rather than have more than you are well able to educate. Rather than raise the birth rate, we want to lower the death rate, and produce excellent children who have every chance to make the best of themselves."

"I have only one child," explained Mrs. Frances Brewer, a very young woman, "but I expect her to be as efficient as four."

"The interesting point," said Dr. Anna von Sholley, the child specialist, "is that college women are apt to make the better mothers. They have learned to be exact and scientific. Their minds have been trained to look into things thoughtfully, and not superficially, and they think logically. They are anxious to examine the new, and ascertain if there is anything of value in it." Dr. von Sholley is unmarried. But I was told, she does far more good to babies than most married women do, so she must not be used as an argument against the "college" mother.

### A Pioneer Modern Mother.

"When my boy was a baby," ruminated Mrs. Hervey, "I was the only mother I knew who fed her child at regular intervals. I did most things then in the modern, scientific manner. But the other mothers thought that that method was most cruel. Now, of course, they are all doing it."

"But," she added, "there is still a greater argument for the college mother. Most people think that to be a mother means to take care of a child. We have to take care of grown children, too. And in order to do that we must have more than the rudiments of education."

### Household Science Not Necessary in Woman's Colleges.

"Of course," said Mrs. Tiffany, "many of the young college women who marry know little of household arts, nursing and cooking and so forth, but they are trained to work efficiently and they will master their subjects more thoroughly and speedily than if they had not gone to college. I wouldn't have girls learn household sciences at college, necessarily. There are so many other subjects which they want there that household arts should be given them some other time. Why not in the home?"

"Do you know that there are fewer divorces among the college graduates than among other women?" asked Mrs. Thomas F. Burgess. "About two years ago Mrs. Valentine wrote an article for 'The Ladies' Home Journal,' in which she showed from statistics that this is a fact."

### Fewer Divorces Among Them.

"I know why that is," said Mrs. Brewer. "It is because they marry later. They are more careful in their choice. They do not marry so blindly as does the young girl. And they marry more often for love. You see, they are economically independent, so that they do not have to marry for a home. And they are older, because after they graduate they are apt to work for a year or so, and in that way they are placed in a position where they can learn more of life and its meaning."

"They learn, too, that life is a compromise, that marriage is a matter of give and take. It is a partnership. This they know before they are married, so that they choose the right partner," Mrs. Willis C. Stephens learned forward eagerly, expanding her philosophy of marriage life.

"And," Dr. von Sholley took up the thread of testimony, "they are clever and careful. They are disillusioned before instead of after marriage. They see the man's failings and weaknesses before the marriage, and love him in spite of them, not necessarily because of them or in ignorance of them. This you see makes for a greater degree of happiness for them."

"But," said one of the women, "you should speak to Mrs. George McAneny. She is a Barnard graduate, she has five children and she has various outside activities. She ought to be able to tell you some interesting things."

And Mrs. McAneny did. She said that college women make more efficient wives, for they are trained workers. "They can finish the work of caring for their home and their babies early in the day, and then have time to do something else. They have a better perspective, and they realize that when they have done everything in one corner that is to be done it is not so much a task as a corner."

Household activities need not take up a woman's entire time, and the college woman has learned how many things it is possible to do at one time. I do not mean to say, of course, that a woman is more efficient and I do not like to be busy all the time."

Then she told me that the college woman does not because of that fact make the better mother. Mothering is a matter of instinct, and natural suitability. "I know that there is a deal of talk to the contrary, that it is thought now that it is all a matter of training and very little of instinct, but—some of our grandmothers were very good mothers."

If panels are desired to vary this pattern, white cartridge paper outlined with black moulding is used, and black birds are cut out and arranged upon it according to the fancy of the designer, or black baskets of flowers are used in the panels. On one occasion a large silhouette figure of Cupid in different positions was used.

### A Mysterious Black Interior.

A prominent interior decorator furnished the following plan to a fanciful customer, which in part was carried out. The side walls of the room were covered with black moire paper, with the peacock panels in their beautiful coloring, and outlined with gold moulding. The ceiling from frieze to dome was done in gold, the woodwork in black, and the floor in highly polished old blue peacock coloring, on which were laid black rugs. The heavy hangings are of black velvet, with the inner hanging of blue and blue shaded gauze. Ebony furniture upholstered in black satin is used, with one big Chesterfield couch, on which are cushions to match each color of the peacock, and flowers in the panels. Gold framed water-color paintings, in delicate tints, hang against each black panel, and beside the open fireplace, on an ebony tea table, is a black Basileas ware tea service, with gold handles, and a brass tea kettle.

The fireplace fittings are of heavy black wrought iron; the lighting fixtures are inverted bowls of opalescent glass swung by black wrought iron chains and resting in black iron filigree baskets. A Bengal tiger rug with a stuffed head rests before the fireplace, on either side of which are tall, carved cathedra, chairs of ebony, with cathedral candlesticks in gold hanging above them. A tall wrought iron censer in old spindle design stands at one side of the fireplace, giving off a perfume of the Orient, its curling blue smoke distinctly visible against the black background.

A gorgeous pattern, designed for hall use, is on a plain black background, with a gold conventionalized forestry design. A large peacock stands on the square post of a castle wall, deer are grazing around its base, trees at the side form with their branches and trunks the shadowy circle that completes the design, which repeats itself about every four feet.

A magpie and poppy design in black on a white ground is really quite cheerful by comparison. The saucy bird rests upon the vines, and great drowsy

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## BELGIAN BLIND NEED PHYSICIANS' HELP

Medical Profession Asked to Aid 8,000 Destitute Victims of War.

Physicians of the United States are asked to help the 8,000 homeless blind of Belgium. In making the appeal Dr. F. F. Simpson, treasurer of the Committee of American Physicians for the Aid of the Belgian Profession, quotes estimates made by Miss Winifred Holt after her return from Europe. Miss Holt is secretary of the New York Association for the Blind.

She places the number of sightless Belgians at 8,000. In the whole country there were thirteen institutions housing them. When war broke out the homes for the blind were wrecked. She obtained no information as to the fate of the inmates, and it is thought that they are in the national blind line.

"To-day," writes Dr. Simpson, "there is a cry from Belgium 'Send us food or we perish.' This is just as much the voice of God as the voice that reached St. Paul, and the response is even more necessary."

Already the physicians' committee has sent nearly 85,000 worth of food to the families of Belgian physicians. The provisions were sent through the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Thirteen Chinese boys in Mount Vernon sent \$4.00 and a letter to the Belgian Relief Fund as their contribution toward the Argosy laden with money and letters which the fund is sending in the name of Princess Marie Jose.

The letter is written in Chinese and will doubtless prove a puzzle to the little Belgian Princess. With the thousands of other missives received it will become part of the state archives of Belgium. The money will buy food for the small subjects of the nine-year-old princess. The boys are members of the Chinese Sunday school of Mount Vernon.

Contributions received yesterday by the Belgian Relief Fund amounted to \$1,193.66. The total is \$1,016,345.78. F. A. Quail gave \$100 and a similar amount came from "C. C. T." The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris is \$384,974.84, of which \$1,514.82 was received yesterday. From H. Account, Boston, came a gift of \$900; from E. Pierson Becker, \$500, and from Grant Walker, \$100.

Among the gifts acknowledged by the American Polish Relief Committee was \$500 from Miss Bliss, and \$500 from "A. B. B." The American Jewish Relief Committee acknowledged contributions amounting to \$12,866.27, bringing its fund up to \$611,809.53. William Fischman gave \$125.

Contributions received by the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America included \$100 from Harry Buckle Jameson, \$200 from C. L. Coffin, and \$100 from "H. G. B." Gifts to the Committee of Mercy amounted to \$185.10. Its fund is now \$141,292.45. Mrs. E. F. Allen, of New Rochelle, gave \$100.

A concert will be given this afternoon at the Plaza Hotel for the benefit of destitute families of Parisian musicians, and small military hospitals in the French provinces.

## GARRISONS GIVE DINNER

Mrs. George Leary Guest of Honor at Secretary's Home.

Washington, April 7. Mrs. George Leary, of New York, was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison. There were fourteen other guests. The Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory and a party of twenty were entertained at dinner to-night by the Chinese Minister and Mme. Shah.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of ex-President and Mrs. William H. Taft, who has been the guest of Mrs. James Marion Johnston and her daughter, Miss Sophy Johnston, since Sunday, returned to her studies at Bryn Mawr College to-night. Miss Taft was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the

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## CHARITY SOCIETY SAYS POOR GOT ALL

No Money Given for Relief Diverted for Salaries, States Latest Bulletin.

Replying to the charge of critics that the Charity Organization Society has spent more money for its administration than for charity, that society's bulletin, issued yesterday, declares that not one cent specifically given for relief has been diverted for salaries or administration expenses.

"In its service to the poor," the statement reads, "the society expended last year a total of more than \$160,000. In indirect service to the poor through promoting co-operation between agencies engaged in relieving distress, and through facilitating the charitable work of individuals, it spent \$31,936.66.

"The \$45,693.14 used in administration was equalled by the income from endowment, with the exception of \$6,900, and no contributions have been applied to the society's endowment, only legacies being used for that purpose. The School of Philanthropy is supported by tuition fees and the income from a special endowment, and no contributions to the society were used for that purpose."

The bulletin emphasizes the fact that the society is primarily not a relief society, its supplying of material relief being incidental to its work of restoring families to their normal status in life by obtaining treatment for the sick, jobs for the unemployed and by giving instruction in housekeeping.

## THE SUMMER HAT OF FILMY NOTHINGNESS



A favorite type of head covering when one wears even or spring hats is of the black tulle type pictured here. It is banded with blue velvet ribbon, which, with a knot of roses on the underbrim, gives it color.  
Model from George Bernard Company, photograph by Joel Feder.

## Black Is the Interior Decorating Note of the Temperamental Woman

THE modern home of the temperamental woman is swathed in black. One trends upon black carpets; the hand draws aside black draperies; black table linen sets off the family plate; black satin sheets are used in midday's bed chamber; black silk pajamas, embroidered in purple, are thrown over the ebony footboard; and if not already on the verge of tears the visitor may rock in a black upholstered rocker while the eyes rest upon the only cheerful note, which is to be found in the gold tracery on the black wall paper.

The paper is really the deciding note in the decorating, for its bit of color is repeated in the couch cushions, embroideries on dresser, buffet or table cloths and on curtain borders or screens. It is wonderful how startlingly color stands out from its background in this very extreme way of decorating.

If one is not yet willing to give the entire home up to this funeral tone she may devote but one room to its expression. That is quite excusable, but if the whole house is to be affected, then the only hope of mitigation is in the wall paper.

### Wall Paper Patterns Have Black Background.

In recognition of this new craze a number of prominent wall paper concerns have created novelties that are rather different from the plain black and white stripes and checks of cubist fame. The plain black moire is used to throw into relief beautiful panels with a vivid peacock resting on a branch surrounded by roses and yellow and lavender wisteria. The moulding that goes with the panel is gold, or follows

one of the peacock shades. The ceiling is tinted in like color. These panels are hand printed, and are, without doubt, the most unique offerings of wall paperdom. The peacock pattern is on a plain black background. On a moire background there are bunches of shaded roses and lavender flower sprays, outlined by a distinct plaid of blue morning glories and vines.

A plain black background has an Arras embroidery pattern in conventionalized fringed dahlias and gourds, in pink, lavender and old blue, on the branching vines. A Chinese lantern pattern on a well covered black background has the gay colored lantern swinging in the gray lattice 'mid pink lotus blossoms, gay poppies, asters, purple orchids, cherry blossoms and lobelia blossoms.

The Chinese Chippendale is in Persian coloring on a plain black ground, the trellises done in fawn color, entwined with purple wisteria. On a dead black the famous Adams design is carried out in gold. The familiar disks, oblongs and Phoenix figures are intertwined with the conventional flower vine shown so often in inlaid woodwork.

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